

## CONFESSION OF DR. JOHN W. WEBSTER.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts on Tuesday last, the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of Prof. Webster, appeared and presented a petition from John W. Webster, now under sentence of death for the murder of Dr. George Parkman, praying that his sentence might be commuted. The petition is accompanied by a statement from Prof. Webster, in which he admits that he killed Dr. Parkman, as follows, from which we make the following extracts:

"On Tuesday, the 20th of November, I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which, it appears, was carried by the boy Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms on Friday, the 23d, after my lecture. He had become of late very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit, to put an officer into my house, and to drive me from my professorship, if I did not pay him. The purport of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him in what I could do or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain, for those few days, a release from his solicitations, to which I was liable every day, on occasions and in a manner very disagreeable and alarming to me, and also to avert, for so long a time, at least, the fulfillment of recent threats of severe measures. I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should arrive. My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present, to apologize for those things in my conduct which had offended him, to throw myself upon his mercy, to beg for further time and indulgence for the sake of my family, if not for my own, and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping."

"I did not hear from him on that day nor the next. (Wednesday) but I found that on Thursday he had been abroad in pursuit of me, though without finding me. I feared that he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it. Therefore I called at his house on that morning, (Friday) between 8 and 9 o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at half past 1, my lecture closing at 1. I did not stop to talk with him then, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare for. It was necessary for me to save my time, and also to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed."

"He came, accordingly, between half past one and two. He came in at the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the steps, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy: 'Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?' I replied, 'No, Dr. Parkman,' and was then beginning to state my condition, and make my appeal to him. He would not listen to me, but interrupted me with much vehemence. He called me 'scoundrel' and 'liar' and went on heaping upon me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets. While he was talking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hossack, written many years ago, and congratulating him (Dr. P.) on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry. 'You see,' he said, 'I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it.' He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the notes. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and I can now recall to memory but a small portion of what he said. At first I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I might obtain the object for which I had sought the interview. But I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up. I forgot every thing. I felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the highest degree of passion; and while he was speaking and gesturing in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist in my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was handiest—it was a stick of wood—and dealt him an instantaneous blow, with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know nor think, nor care, where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be. It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly upon the pavement. There was no second blow. He did not move. I stooped down over him,

and he seemed to be lifeless. Blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got some ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect. Perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempts to resuscitate him; but I found that he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation I ran instinctively and bolted the doors of the lecture room and the laboratory below. And then what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful removal and concealment of the body, on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other."

The confession then goes on to state the manner in which the body was subsequently dismembered, &c., but these details are so horrible that we must be excused from copying them.

## THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

The President of the United States has just breathed his last. The chamber in which he died is filled with an anxious and sympathizing crowd. How often shall we have to exclaim, in the memorable words of Edmund Burke, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!" In little more than nine years two Presidents of the United States have been hurried away, covered as they were with all the honors which their country could bestow upon them. Scarce a twelve-month ago, the lamented predecessor of General Taylor was taken from us. But Mr. Polk's office had expired, and his work was done. In less than four months, two of the distinguished sons of South Carolina, and senators of the United States, have breathed their last; and scarcely had their country ceased to weep over their graves, before the President of the United States descends to the tomb, amid the sympathies of his astonished countrymen.

This melancholy event will fall like a thunder-clap upon the people. It is an event full of the saddest interest—calculated to astonish and startle a whole nation, and to touch every heart in it. It is destined to produce consequences to the country which no mortal man has sufficient sagacity to unravel.

In this grave and awful moment, the heart is full of the profoundest sympathies and regrets. But we have no time to pour them forth at this moment. A thousand other pens will hereafter do justice to the illustrious deceased. We bury in his honored tomb every unkind or unworthy feeling which we might ever have entertained. General Taylor rises before us in all the glory of the Hero, in all the majesty of the Patriot, whose name is associated with some of the most brilliant achievements in our annals, who has carried the fame of his country to the remotest nations, and whose reputation will never die. The name of the hero of Palo Alto and Buena Vista will live as long as the name of the nation whose standard he so often bore to victory and to glory. These deeds are indelibly written on the tablet of a nation's gratitude. — *Washington Union*.

The New York Express makes the following quotation from a recent article in the London Times on the subject of California:

"The Old World is very slow to comprehend California. It is as amazed and stupefied at the spectacle as a man who has seen a wild beast, or a meteor, or an exceedingly impertinent stranger. Every step in the progress of this dashing new State seems to take us by surprise; and by the time we open our eyes wide enough to take in one wonder, another is announced. While our geologists were talking about auriferous streams, and granite, and quartz, there were assembled on the bays and rivers of California a community of a hundred thousand men—now perhaps of double that number. While our humorists were indulging in grim jokes at the vicissitudes and perils of California existence, conventions had been held, a council had been elected, order had triumphed, and the laws were obeyed. By the time a ready-made house had been sent out from the Thames a city had been built, half destroyed by fire, and then rebuilt on a grander scale. At last our people did begin to move, and they committed all sorts of blunders."

WAR WITH THE INDIANS ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER.—Major General Brooks is making preparations for a vigorous campaign against the Indians who are now and have been for some time past, infesting the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. The expedition, consisting of all the disposable dragoons and mounted infantry, at Fort McIntosh, Inge, Merrill and Lincoln, and three companies of Texan Rangers, is to be under the immediate command of Brevet Lieut. Col. Hardee, of the 2d Dragoons.

The scouts from Fort Brown and

Ringold Barracks, will at the same time, be actively employed on the lower Rio Grande in the section of country through which they have heretofore been ordered to extend their examinations.

INTERESTING FROM OREGON.—Rescue of Fifty Women and Children.—Governor Lane of Oregon, has, by energetic means, succeeded in getting from the Indians nine of the murderers engaged in the massacre of Rev. Mr. Whitman's family in 1847.

Among them are said to be two Catholic priests. They were to be tried before the legislature, which met May 13th, and they have probably been put to death. Major Ogden had previously pursued the Indians, killed a number of them, and rescued about fifty women and children, taken captives at the time of the murder of Dr. Whitman's family. The women had been compelled to become the wives of some of the chiefs.

Lately, some friendly Indians have given information in Oregon, that the wives and children of some families, who journeyed over this route last season, are now prisoners among the Digger Indians—the men having been murdered. The Oregonians are highly incensed at these outrages, and it is thought they will not be satisfied until the offensive Indians are exterminated.

The Klackatats and Calipoo Indians have offered their services to Gov. Lane against the hostile Indian tribes. It is thought that with these and the forces of the territory, Gov. Lane will be able to open a safe and overland communication with California.

## THE CASE OF PROF. WEBSTER.

The telegraph informs us that the wife and three daughters of Professor Webster appeared before the Council yesterday afternoon in behalf of the professor. Mrs. Webster declared her unwavering confidence in her husband's innocence until he made the admission to Dr. Putnam, and averred that it was through her persuasion that the petition for pardon on the ground of entire innocence, which he had previously sent to the Court, was drawn up and presented. The report adds:

After their withdrawal the Council sent for Dr. Putnam, and informed him that they, having grave doubts on certain points in the confession, had consulted separately three eminent surgeons, and a document had been prepared for him to communicate to Professor Webster. Before the document was read the doors were closed, but it was understood that one of the questions propounded was whether such a stick as that described in the confession would give such a blow as would cause death in ten minutes—(all three considered it would not)—the other questions are said to have been answered adverse to the confession. The opinion is universally expressed that no commutation will be granted.

The Boston Transcript says that a reconciliation has taken place between Littlefield and the prisoner, and that a mutual wish for an interview has been expressed, which the sheriff has consented to grant. — *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE CHOLERA.—We regard this epidemic as a mysterious infliction that baffles all received opinions. We have seen it rage with the greatest violence, where external things would seem to indicate its total exemption. Then, again, we have known it to pass over, and not touch, places which contained much matter that the popular mind would point out as fixed magnets to invite its approach. If we were disposed to fly from its ravages, we would be at a loss to determine where we could find the greatest safety. Twelve months ago, we regarded San Antonio, in Texas, as the spot of all others, it would be least likely to fasten upon; yet, twelve months ago, it made its appearance in that beautiful and healthy-looking locality, and swept off one out of every five of its inhabitants. We hear of it at St. Louis and on the prairies between there and the Rocky Mountains. We have known many to steer clear of its horrible grasp, whose habits were not of the best, whilst the more prudent were dying all around them. Again, we have seen the prudent entirely escape, whilst the intemperate in eating and drinking, were falling on the right and the left. We scarcely know what advice to give, but we know what course we resolved upon for ourselves, when the cholera was much more alarming in our city than it is at the present time. It was to stand our ground, be prudent in all things, and put our trust in Providence. — *Nash. Union*.

"Well, Bill, what have you got by that temperance society of yours?" "I've got this," said Bill, pulling out from his pocket a handful of silver, "and I have got this," displaying a new coat, pantaloons, boots and hat, "which I never had before." His questioner looked exceedingly foolish and walked on.

THE HOTTEST YET!—Those who are complaining of the heat of the weather, read this paragraph:

When the British frigate Liverpool was on her way from Mureat to Bushire, the weather was so hot that thirty-three persons were sun struck, most of whom died. Double awnings were up, and the decks were kept constantly scuttled—to no purpose. No matter for how brief a period the men were exposed to the sun, they were struck down senseless; vertigo followed, accompanied by fanning at the mouth. In the same place—the Persian Gulf—the glare of the moon is so painful, and communicates feelings so disagreeable, that at night a person may be observed sheltering himself from its rays with the same care as he would in the day from those of the sun!

UNLIKE WEBSTER.—On the 4th instant, Michael Johnson killed Daniel Keen in a quarrel, near Carmel, N. Y., on their return from a village celebration. He informed of the homicide, and surrendered himself to the authorities.

## MARRIED.

On Thursday the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. James, Mr. Thomas H. Long, to Miss Fanny Jones, all of Monroe county, Tenn.

## DIED.

At the residence of Mr. Geo. V. Luchfield, near Abingdon, Va., on the 31 inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH HEISKELL, consort of Col. Wm. Heiskell of Monroe county, in the 53d year of her age.

## COMMERCIAL.

DALTON MARKET. WEDNESDAY, July 15, P. M.

Editor Post: The great scarcity of provisions of all kinds has been the general complaint in our market for some time past and is now daily increasing. Since the date of our last letter there has been a moderate supply of Bacon at prices ranging from 5 1/2 to 6, as per quality. The demand for this article is less active now than it was ten days ago.

Corn.—The receipts of this article are light and the wants of the place are barely supplied at 70c per bu. by the load or 80c in smaller quantities.

Flour.—The last of this article on the market was closed out on yesterday at 20c per bu.—a superior article. A good lot now would sell readily at a high price.

Meal.—The price of this article has been fluctuating for some time past, depending upon the supply. We quote to-day 75c a bushel for extra quality.

Oats.—We quote Coffee 11 1/2 a 12 1/2, with some indications of a rise in the price. Molasses 37 1/2 a 40c per gal.

Salt 2 00 a 2 25 per sack—full supply. Sugar and other important articles not enumerated above, remain at former quotations. Yours, truly, J. N. CATE.

## In Chancery at Cleveland.

Henry Dandridge and others, vs. John J. Humphreys and wife, Amended Bill. S. J. Humphreys, Plaintiff. J. G. Lea and others, Defendants.

It appearing from the allegations of the bill that the defendants John J. Humphreys and Sally, his wife, and Pleasant J. G. Lea, are not inhabitants of the State of Tennessee, on motion of complainant by their solicitor, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Athens Post, a newspaper published in Athens, Tennessee, requiring said defendants to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or deny to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to him. JAMES BERRY, C. & M. July 19, 1850—4t Pr's fee \$3 95

Sarah Ann Simmons by her next friend Alfred Casteller, vs. Calvin P. Simmons and others, Supplemental Bill.

It appearing from the allegations of the bill that the defendant, Calvin P. Simmons, is not an inhabitant of the State of Tennessee, on motion of complainant by her solicitor, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Athens Post, a newspaper published in Athens, Tennessee, requiring said defendant to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court in Cleveland, to be held on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or deny to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to him. JAMES BERRY, C. & M. July 19, 1850—4t Pr's fee \$3 95

John M. Lea, vs. Original Bill. George W. Salles, Luke Lea and others.

It appearing from the allegations of the bill that the defendant, Luke Lea, is not an inhabitant of the State of Tennessee, on motion of complainant by his solicitor, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Athens Post, a newspaper published in Athens, Tennessee, requiring said defendant to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court in Cleveland, to be held on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or deny to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to him. JAMES BERRY, C. & M. July 19, 1850—4t Pr's fee \$3 95

## Sale of School Land.

N obedience to an order of the Circuit Court of Monroe county, and according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, in such case made and provided, I will, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, offer for sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, the SCHOOL LAND, situated in the 1st Fractional Township, North Range, east of the basis line, Occoee district, which has been valued as follows to-wit:—

The South East Quarter of \$600 00  
The North East Fractional Quarter at 250 00

E. E. GRIFFITH, Ck. June 26th, 1850—6t Pr's fee \$1,50 92

## FOREST HILL ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in September next, under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES P. SAMUEL, assisted by his Lady, and close the last Friday in January.

Mr. Samuel's ability and faithfulness as a competent and efficient instructor, have been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested within the last sixteen years. The Trustees can, therefore, safely recommend this Institution to the consideration of those who desire their sons and daughters to be well taught.

TERMS, per Session of Five Months, Payable at the end of the session: Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$5.00 English Grammar, Geography, and the above, 8.00 Latin and French Languages, 10.00 Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Moral Science, Astronomy, &c., &c.

Extras. Instruction in Double-Entry Book-keeping will be given to students, and to any young men who may desire it, 8.00

Elementary Drawing for small children, 2 lessons per week, 1.00 Drawing and Painting on Enamelled surface 2 lessons per week, 3.00 Lithographic or Monochromatic Painting, 2 lessons per week, 6.00 Mezzotint Painting, 2 lessons per week, 5.00

By order of the Board of Trustees all the young Ladies and Gentlemen can obtain certificates of commendation in any of the branches they may have studied, by undergoing a fair and thorough examination, if their performance and moral deportment will justify it. Reward certificates will be given monthly to all the pupils who may deserve them, for good behavior, punctuality in attendance, and proficiency in their various studies.

By order of the Board. CHAS. METCALFE, Sec. Athens, July 19, 1850—4t 95

## Chancery Sale of 22 Negroes.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court at Cleveland, Tennessee, made at its February term, 1850, in the case of John D. Traylor, and his wife Mary Ann Traylor, and others against William B. Cogby, William McDonald, and David Cogby, Administrators of John Cogby, deceased, and others, I will on Tuesday, the 20th day of August next, expose to public sale at Smith's cross Roads, in Rhea county, Tennessee, twenty two Negroes, belonging to the estate of said John Cogby, deceased.

The above Negroes will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with two or more sufficient securities for the price of the slave or slaves purchased. JAMES BERRY, C. & M. July 12, 1850—4t Pr's fee \$3,50 94

## Tobacco.

Boxes of that Luscious Luxury, which every lover of good Tobacco wants, just received and for sale by G. W. ROSS & CO., July 12

## New Railroad Car!!

A new and a speedy and intense study of many years.

## GIDEON MORGAN

feels much pleasure in being able to announce to the American Public and the World, that he has completed a Railroad Locomotive and Car. Letters Patent were issued to him by the United States, on the 14th of June, 1850. The Car is so constructed that it will carry, say from 10 to 15 times the burden of injury to the track, which consists of a plain wooden rail of moderate dimensions, obviating the necessity of any iron whatever on the whole extent of the Road. As both the Car and Locomotive carries with it an endless chain of iron wheels, the chain cut into pieces of 21 inches in length, with a hole drilled or punched 6 inches from each end of the bar, and put together with iron or steel bolts of an inch in diameter, so as to overlap each other one half of its entire length; thus when a sufficient number of pieces are put together it will form a continuous bar or track, 3 by 1, or 4 inches square as the case may be, affording to the driving wheels and wooden track a constant support of at least double the length of each bar. This track is laid by means of damped pulleys in the advance and rear of the driving wheels, over which it passes, and is laid smooth on the wooden rail beneath in front. The advance and rear wheels are connected by means of a plain intermediate wheel or pulley, which, by means of a lever, adds to the adhesion on the track, enabling the Locomotive to surmount double or triple the elevation the present Locomotive can, thereby greatly diminishing the expense of excavations. This Car is equally well adapted with its enormous load to Plank Roads, or to any well graded or Macadamized Roads.

More words or terms are inadequate to convey to the mental vision a fair simile, or any thing like a correct idea of this grand yet simple machinery; but as soon as practicable the public shall be furnished with engravings, when the inventor hopes that the generous patronage of a liberal and enlightened people, may at once be cheerfully and freely extended to advance the interest, peace and prosperity of our nation in the promotion of the station of the new engaged in the Railroad business. He honestly believes that it will only be necessary for men of science to see the car with its appendages, to be immediately convinced of its great utility, and that its adoption will most certainly facilitate the use of Railroads, by doing away with a very heavy expense—viz: the iron.

Letters addressed to him at Cahoon, Me-Min co., Tenn., post paid, will be immediately attended to. G. MORGAN. July 12, 1850—4t 94

GOOD CHERSE.—A superior article of Cheese, just received and for sale at SEHORN'S. Athens, June 21, 1850—4t 92

## McEwen & Gillespie

HAVE received and opened their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and very respectfully invite those wishing to purchase to call and examine them. April 27, 1850 84

## DR. E. D. GILBERT,

HAVING located at DECATUR, Tenn., renders his professional services to the citizens of Meigs and the adjoining counties. Office, on the West side of the Public Square, where he may be found at all times, unless professionally absent. Decatur, June 7, 1850—4t 89

## State of Tennessee—Monroe County.

Circuit Court Clerk's Office—Petition to sell Land. Benjamin Arp, Administrator, &c., vs. The widow and heirs of Christopher Boston, deceased.

IT appearing that the defendants are non-residents of this State, they are therefore hereby notified to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Madisonville on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or deny to said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing accordingly. E. E. GRIFFITH, Ck. June 26th, 1850—4t Pr's fee \$3,50 92

## GEO. W. BRIDGES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. PRACTICES in the different counties comprising the Third Judicial Circuit—will attend to the collecting and securing of claims and will give his undivided attention to all business entrusted to his care. March 2, 1849—4t 93

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A fine assortment of Books and Stationery, comprising School Books as are in general use, just received and for sale by May 3, 1850 S. K. REEDER.

## Land for Sale.

THE undersigned desirous of changing his business, will sell, on Tuesday the first day of October next, and succeeding days, at public auction, unless previously disposed of, the following property, to-wit: One Farm, containing 317 1/2 acres, 5 miles east of Athens; one other tract, containing 135 acres, 9 miles east of Athens and 7 miles southwest of Madisonville; and one other tract, on which the undersigned now resides, containing 954 acres, all under good fence, and with comfortable houses. Also, a good stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Terms of sale made known hereafter. A. G. RICE. May 24, 1850—4t 88

## NEW MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned has located himself 7 miles East of Athens, on Claxton Creek, and has now on hand and will continue to manufacture Wood, Cast-iron MACHINES, of the latest improved style, and superior to any that have ever been seen in this country; also Portable Horse Power and Threshing Machines of an improved and superior quality, and calculated to thresh any kind of Grain and Clover Seed. These Machines are all manufactured with great care, with a view to durability, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms. The undersigned will also repair any kind of Machinery, and will promptly attend to any business in his line with which he may be favored. He will also manufacture patterns for Cast Machinery of any kind. JOHN J. DIXON. June 14, 1850—6m 99

## Important Land Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Circuit Court for the county of Polk, at the February term, 1850, I will proceed to sell upon the premises, on the 26th day of July next, the Section of School Land for the fourth fractional Township South, Range 5, East of the basis line, Occoee District. Said lands have been surveyed and valued as follows: The South east Quarter, to \$600 " North-east " 200 " South-west " 40 " North-west " 120 The whole amounting to \$820 The above Section of Land lies immediately adjoining the Copper mines, in Polk county, Tenn., and is supposed by miners to contain a larger portion of that valuable mineral than the mines which have already been worked. It has never been tested, and therefore valued by the Commissioners as though it was destitute of mineral wealth, to \$420 only, while a small lot but a few rods distant, has sold for \$30,000. P. S. The above section of school land was leased for mining purposes on the 21st May, 1850 from the school Commissioners, by Simmons & Caldwell.

JAMES SMITH, Clerk. June 14, 1850—6t Pr's fee \$5 90

## ATHENS HOTEL,

ATHENS, TENN.

## Geo. W. Mayo

HAS removed to the large Brick Tavern on the Public Square, heretofore occupied by James S. Bridges, Esq., where he is prepared to accommodate the traveling public. March 8, 1850—4t 76

## MEDICAL NOTICE.

M. R. MAY, M. D. W. M. G. NICE, M. D. D. S. MAY & NICE HAVING associated themselves together respectfully tender their professional services to the public. In critical cases, when required, both will be in attendance without additional expense. Athens, Tenn., June 15, 1849—4t 38

## J. S. B. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Athens, Tennessee.

WILL practice in the Courts of Monroe, McMinn, Rhea, Meigs, Hamilton, Bradley, and Polk counties. Office nearly opposite the Planter's Bank. March 1, 1850—4t 75

## A. WELLES & CO.,

Grocers & Commission Merchants, SAVANNAH, GA. HAVE constantly on hand a large stock in their line and solicit orders therefor. Their particular attention is given to the sale of Bacon, Lard, Feathers, Flour and Grain. Any party desiring information in regard to the Savannah market will meet with prompt attention. June 7, 1850—1y\* 83